

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1826.

[NUMBER 104.

## THE REFLECTOR.

*Letter from Dr. Franklin to Thomas Paine.*

Dear sir—I have read your manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you strike at the foundation of all Religion. For without the belief of a Providence that takes cognizance of guards and guides, and favours particular persons, there is no motive to worship a Deity, to fear its displeasure, or to pray for its protection. I will not enter into any discussion of your principles, though you seem to desire it. At present I shall only give you my opinion, that though your reasonings are subtle, and may prevail with some readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiments of mankind on that subject, and the consequence of printing this piece will be, a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischievous to you and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind spits in his own face. But were you to succeed, do you imagine any good will be done by it. You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life without the assistance afforded by Religion; you have a clear perception of the advantages of virtue, and the disadvantages of vice, and possess a strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations. But think how great a portion of mankind consists of weak and ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced, inconsiderate youth, of both sexes, who have need of the motives of Religion to restrain them from vice, to support their virtue, and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes *habitual*, which is the great point for its security. And perhaps you are indebted to her originally, that is, to your religious education, for the habits of virtue upon which you now justly value yourself. You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon a less hazardous subject, and thereby obtain a rank with our most distinguished authors. For among us it is not necessary, as among the Hollentots, that a youth to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother. I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person, whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the enemies it may raise against you, and perhaps a good deal of regret and repentance. If men are so wicked with Religion, what would they be if *without it*? I intend this letter itself as a *proof* of my friendship, and therefore add no profession to it: but subscribe simply yours,

B. FRANKLIN.

"Terah, the father of Abraham, says tradition, was not only an idolater, but a manufacturer of idols, which he used to expose for public sale. Being obliged one day to go out on particular business, he desired Abraham to superintend for him. Abraham obeyed reluctantly.—"What is the price of that god?" asked an old man who had just entered the place of sale, pointing to an idol to which he took a fancy. "Old man," said Abraham, "may I be permitted to ask thine age?"—"Three-score years," replied the age-stricken idolater. "Three-score years?" exclaimed Abraham—"and thou wouldest a thing that has been fashioned by the hands of my father's slaves within the last four and twenty hours?—Strange that a man of sixty should be willing to bow down his grey head to a creature of a day!" The man was overwhelmed with shame, and went away. After this there came a sedate and grave matron, carrying in her hand a large dish with flour.—"Here," said she, "have I brought an offering to the gods. Place it before them, Abraham; and bid them be propitious to me."—"Place it before them thyself, foolish woman!" said Abraham; "thou wouldest soon see how greedily they will devour it!"—She did so. In the meantime Abraham took a hammer, broke the idols in pieces; all excepting the largest, in whose hands he placed the instrument of destruction. Terah returned, and with the utmost surprise and consternation beheld the havoc among his favourite gods. "What is all this, Abraham? What profane wretch has dared to use our gods in this manner?" exclaimed the infatuated and indigent Terah. "Why should I conceal any thing from my father?" replied the pious son. "During thine absence, there came a woman with yonder offering for the gods. She placed it before them. The younger gods, who as may well be supposed, had not tasted food for a long time, greedily stretched forth their hands, and began to eat, before the old god had given them permission. Enraged at their boldness, he rose, took the hammer, and punished them for their want of respect." "Dost thou mock me! Wilt thou deceive thy aged father?" exclaimed Terah, in vehement rage. "Do I then not know that they can neither eat nor stir, nor move?" "And yet," rejoined Abraham, "thou payest them divine honours—adorest them—and wouldest have me worship them?" It was in vain Abraham thus reasoned with his idolatrous parent. Superstition is ever both deaf and blind. His unnatural father delivered him over to the cruel tribunal of the equally idolatrous Nimrod. But a more merciful Father—the gracious and blessed Father of us all—protected him against the threatened danger; and Abraham became the father of the faithful."

## THE REPOSITORY.

*SPATOLINO.*

Spatolino had been an assassin for eighteen years, and had, in that time, committed the most atrocious crimes in Italy. About the year 1807, the French government, finding it impossible to apprehend him, entrusted that service to one Angelo Rotoli, a very active commissary of police. This man, seeing that the assassin was not to be openly subdued, had recourse to stratagem, and sent him a message, stating that a commissary of police desired to speak with him, and bade him fix upon a place fit for the purpose, whether he would repair alone unarmed, hoping that Spatolino, bearing no base mind, would offer him no violence; he trusted entirely to him, and added that the conference would relate to very important affairs. Spatolino credited all that was alleged in Rotoli's message, and in his reply, named a place to which the commissary was to repair by night to confer with him. Accordingly Rotoli went thither, unarmed and alone; he found Spatolino unarmed, who said "Signor Rotoli, are you come to betray me, or is it true as you have written to me, that you have important business to communicate?" Rotoli answered, "I am no traitor: the French government wishes by means of thee to seize all thy band, and will give thee a general pardon, and thou mayst live upon the money thou hast amassed." Spatolino was, indeed, weary of the life he was leading, and would have been very glad of a pardon; he therefore said, "Look you, Signor Rotoli, I am an assassin, but I have a sense of honour, and give you my word that I will enable you to apprehend a part of the men, if not the whole; but I will be assured of my personal safety." Rotoli answered, "On that point thou mayst be quite certain; I give thee my word of honour." "Well, then," said Spatolino, "thine at eight, come to this place again with twenty gens-d'armes, in the garb of peasants; here you shall find me, and we will go to a house, and we will take seven or eight of them; this is all I can do. In that house there will be my wife, who must be free as well as myself." Rotoli gave him his word for it, and said, "As for yourselves, be under no concern, I will take care of you." They had much further talk, in the course of which, Spatolino promised Rotoli a present of two thousand dollars on obtaining his freedom, adding, that he had great sums of money buried in secret places. After a long conversation they parted.

Rotoli returned to Rome, and gave an exact account of his proceedings. In the evening he and the gens-d'armes went to the place appointed by Spatolino, who in a short time came; and having hailed Rotoli, said, "Come, let us be going; they are now at supper." Accordingly Rotoli went arm in arm with Spatolino, closely followed by the gens-d'armes. "Recollect?" said Spatolino to Rotoli, "I trust myself to you; don't deceive me, for it really seems to me impossible that the French government can be willing to pardon me." Rotoli answered, "Don't doubt it; I am guaranteed for thy life." Having by this time reached the house, Spatolino whistled; the door was instantly opened; Spatolino entered first, and then all the gens-d'armes. Spatolino's comrades believed the strangers to be other comrades, and for that reason kept their seats. The gens-d'armes, as soon as they had posted themselves conveniently, seized all at once; four of them fell on Spatolino, disarmed him, and bound him like the others. Then said Spatolino, "Signor Rotoli, you have betrayed me."—Rotoli replied, not without agitation, "It is a mere matter of form; to-morrow thou will be set at liberty." Then Spatolino exclaimed, "Eighteen years have I been an assassin, and never was I overreached by any man; who would have thought that this was reserved for Rotoli! Well, I must have patience; I have been too honest; I thought a man's word of honour was good for something; I deserve what I have got; I wished to betray my companions; I have betrayed myself." When he saw that his wife also was bound, and must be carried to prison, he exclaimed, "My wife! she is innocent! Doubt not, my wife, I will save thee; thou shalt not die; I will be thy defender."

The gens-d'armes having now secured all the men, conducted the whole party that night to the dungeons of Starda Guilla in Rome, with all possible secrecy. The Commission instituted a process, and after a lapse of five months, having collected four hundred witnesses to prove his various assassinations, the trial of Spatolino commenced. He was brought up, with his eight companions and his wife. Rising from his seat in the bar, the first words he said were, "Signor President, I know well enough that it is all over with me; I chose to trust Signor Rotoli a his word of honour; that's enough, and there is no remedy; I have been too honest, and must endure the consequence. I will myself undertake to inform you of all my crimes, all of every particular connected with them, the favour I have to ask of you, which is, an hot's talk with my wife ere I die." The Presider promised that he should have leave before his execution to speak with her as long as pleased. Spatolino added, "This surely will not be such a promise as that of Signor Rotoli, who assured me I should be pardoned, ad now takes my life away." All this

he said with a very cheerful air. "Doubt not," replied the President, "I promise thee."—"Well," rejoined he, "we shall see what comes of this promise!" He then added, "Signor President, we are ten of us brought to trial, but of these ten all do not deserve to die; I will enable you to tell which is innocent and which is guilty." "Be assured, Spatolino," answered the President, "we shall judge them according to their merits." The trial commenced; and as each witness was called to give testimony against the assassin, Spatolino would rise from his seat, and say, "Excuse me, you do not remember rightly: I committed that assassination in such and such a manner," thus explaining the minutest circumstances of every successive crime, without caring whether he aggravated his guilt, his sole aim being to involve in his own fate four of his companions, while he saved the lives of his wife and of four other comrades.

He represented that his wife had always acted under his authority, and had been threatened with death in case of disobedience. The four comrades last mentioned he always excused, and with such effect as to save their lives, constantly asserting that he had compelled them to become assassins much against their will. All who heard him were diverted; he kept the whole audience in continual mirth; and occasionally, on hearing a laugh, he would turn round and say, "Gentlemen, you laugh now; but three or four days hence you will not laugh, when you see Spatolino with four bullets in his breast." Turning to the spectators as usual, on one of these occasions, he noticed one of the gen-d'armes, who were stationed round him as guards, and recognised him to have been formerly an assassin along with himself. After eyeing him a considerable time, to be sure that he was not mistaken, he turned to the President and said, "Signor, I could never have believed that the French government would admit such men as this among the gen-d'armes." "How! what is it you say?" asked the President. "I am quite sure that this gens-d'arme, who stands on guard behind me, served with me for four years as an assassin; we committed such and such crimes; we assassinated such and such gentlemen; and that the truth of what I say may be proved, call that witness there, for his servant was killed, and he will recognise the man." The witness pointed out by Spatolino, was accordingly called; the gens-d'arme was confronted with him, and was recognised to have been the man who killed this gentleman's servant. Even without such testimony, the manifest confusion of face which the gen-d'arme showed when Spatolino had begun to view him, would have made any one suspect that he was guilty. The President ordered him to be instantly disarmed, and to be placed as a culprit on the same seat with Spatolino. "All in very good time," said the latter: "here at my side thou art at thy proper post; we have been asssassing together, and we shall go to execution together, merrily enough." The gen-d'arme had not a word to say; he hung down his head and had not even strength to walk to his dungeon. The trial lasted eight days, and I think it impossible that there should ever be such another assassin, with the presence of mind to recollect thousands of crimes, and to recount them with all imaginable coolness, making his own comments, and manifesting disappointment when his remarks on any particular individual failed of their intended effect. For instance, when the post-master of Civita Castellana was called to give evidence, Spatolino rose from his seat and said, "Signor President, thrice with my own hand have I wounded this worthy gentleman; on the last occasion I shot him in the left arm, and he has lost the use of it; I shall die bitterly regretting that I did not kill him, for the post-master of Civita Castellana has always been the greatest enemy that I have had in life, or that I shall have in death."

After this trial of eight days, the Commission passed sentence of death on Spatolino, on four of his comrades, and on the gen-d'arme; the wife was condemned to four years imprisonment;—and of the other four assassins whom Spatolino wished to save from death, two were sentenced to ten, and two to twenty years captivity in irons. When the trial was over Spatolino said, "Signor President, remember the promise you made me, that I should speak with my wife." "Doubt it not, Spatolino, I have promised thee, and I shall be as good as my word." Accordingly, the wife was allowed an interview of an hour and a half with Spatolino in the strong room of the prison. His purpose was to tell her the amount of his treasures, and to reveal to her the places where he had buried them. After this conference he caused himself to be shut up in the strong room, saying, he wished to be molested no more by any person until the moment when he was to be removed to the Mount of Truth (Bocca della Verita, the place where assassins are shot,) to undergo his sentence. He would neither listen to nor speak with a priest; and declared that the first who transgressed his order, by coming into the strong room, should be massacred. At this every body laughed; but Spatolino was serious, for, in a few minutes, he pulled up all the bricks from the floor of the strong room, and piled them in a heap against the door, resolving that when any one ventured to transgress his prohibition, that moment should be his last.

It is to be understood that in Rome the prisoners confined in the strong room (*segreta*) are not bound; they can walk about the room as they like, so that Spatolino had room for action. The gaolers attempting to enter, he struck one of them such a blow that they durst not venture in. They tried from without to persuade him. He said, "it is useless; I must die at ten o'clock to-morrow; come for me at nine, and I shall be ready. I will not be tormented by priests or chaplains." Some priests went to the door of the strong room to ask if he had confessed himself. "I shall confess myself," answered Spatolino, "as soon as you have brought me the post-master of Civita Castellana, and Signor Rotoli, who betrayed me; that I may kill them both, and instantly go to confession." They importuned him a good deal, but he would give no further answer to any one.

In the morning, on being informed that it was nine o'clock, he said, "Very well; I am ready." The gaolers were unwilling to enter the room; but he said, "Come in; I shall do you no harm." They accordingly bound Spatolino, and led him to execution. On the way, some priests wished to speak to him; but he said, "Don't tease me; let me amuse myself for the last time, by viewing the many fair ladies of Rome, who are looking at me from their windows;" and he walked gaily along, bowing to the girls at the windows, and rebuking his comrades for giving heed to the priests. On arriving at the fatal place, however, he shook hands with his fellow culprits, and said, "We have made so many people suffer, that it is only fair we should suffer in our turn; therefore, let us die contented; we have committed our share of crimes." Then turning to the people, he added, "Remember, Spatolino dies regretting that he has not been able to revenge himself on the post-master of Civita Castellana, and that traitor of a commissary Angelo Rotoli, who, with all his pretended good faith, has been the death of me." Then, bidding the soldiers fire, he said, "Give me, I pray you, four good bullets in my breast!" and without allowing his eyes to be bandaged, he fell and expired. In Rome his adventures were dramatised, and have become very popular.

## AEROSTATION.

The following are the particulars given by Mr. Green of the phenomena observed by him during his late ascent in a Balloon from Kent, England:

He states, that from the storminess of the weather he entertained serious apprehensions lest, in rising from the ground, the balloon should be driven against one or other of the surrounding houses; and, in order to guard against such a calamity, caused it to be inflated considerably beyond the extent originally intended. By this precaution they gained an ascending power, which carried them rapidly, and almost perpendicularly, to a considerable elevation; when, entering a cloud, they lost sight of the earth. They continued for some minutes to pass through a succession of clouds, which were piled one above another, those lowest being, as usual, the most dense and opaque, and at last emerged into a pure expanse, in which not a cloud or vapour was to be seen, and where the sun was shining with the utmost brilliancy. They soon experienced excessive heat, the rays of the sun being concentrated, and reflected back upon them from the clouds below, and the thermometer, which a few minutes before was below 50, rose rapidly to 70. The expansion of the gas produced by this increase of temperature was so great, that although the valve was opened to its greatest extent to admit its escape, they still continued to ascend, and in 17 minutes from the time of quitting the earth, they found themselves at the height of nearly two miles above its surface. The barometer, which had stood at 29 degrees and 7-10ths on their rising from the ground, was now found to have sunk to 21 and 3-10ths. On looking down from this elevation at the clouds through which they had passed, Mr. Green says, they appeared to him just like a vast extent of country covered with snow. They also now perceived in the clouds opposite to the sun, a most beautiful and perfect reflection of their balloon and its appendages, encircled by two haloes, presenting, with the utmost vividness, all the various colours of the rainbow. The nearest halo was about 100 yards from the reflected balloon, and the other one about twice as far. The former was the more brilliant. The clouds in which this curious illusion was observed were about 3000 feet distant. Mr. Green states the appearance to be far from unusual, but that he never remembers having seen it when the sun was more than fifty or less than forty degrees above the horizon. It is not often, however, he says, that the colours are so vivid as on this occasion. The illusion did not cease during the whole time they remained at this height, but followed the progress of the balloon, and afforded the aeronauts, by its motions, an easy mode of ascertaining the direction they were proceeding in. It has been stated, that birds let loose at this height betray symptoms of fear, and soon become exhausted, owing to the extreme rarity of the air. On the contrary, those let fly on this occasion, (and Mr. Green says, he has observed the same thing on many former ones,) kept flying about in all directions near the balloon, and had not commenced their de-

spent so long as they remained in sight of the aeronauts. In the course of the evening they returned home, without appearing to be in the least exhausted. After continuing at this elevation nearly an hour, Mr. Green commenced his descent, and in about a quarter of an hour was sufficiently near the earth to be able to ascertain that he was floating over part of Kent; but on descending about 100 feet lower, the balloon entered into a fresh current of air, which carried him across the river into Essex, and in a few minutes after he had effected a safe and easy landing on the estate of Joseph Martin, Esq., at Rainham near Barking. Several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, with true English hospitality, invited the travellers to their respective houses, but Mr. Green, anxious to convince his friends in London of his safety, declined their invitations; and having procured a post chaise, returned to this metropolis by 10 o'clock at night, bringing with him his balloon. The valve by which the escape of the gas is regulated is upon a new construction, and is so decided an improvement, that Mr. Green says he can exhaust his balloon in one tenth of the time it used previously to require for that purpose.

As a general observation, Mr. Green states, that at an elevation of three thousand feet, the earth appears to be one continuous level, the houses and trees appearing as so many coloured patches upon its surface. Indeed, so perfect is the illusion, that Mr. Green, on the occasion of his first trip, actually mistook a plantation of trees for a bean field. Rivers and lakes are at all times discernible objects, and when the sun is shining upon them, have all the appearance of highly polished metal; the former, Mr. Green, compares to a vein of silver, running along the surface of the earth. When the sun does not shine on these objects, they have a dull and heavy aspect. The appearance of the sea, when the sun is shining on it, Mr. Green pronounces to be grand in the extreme, presenting, as far as the eye could reach, one vast sheet of polished steel.

#### LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT additional to "An Act authorizing the town of Bangor to purchase the Bridge over the Kenduskeag River, in said town."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That any sum or sums of money, which may be voted to be raised at any legal meeting of the town of Bangor, for the purpose of purchasing, repairing, or rebuilding the Bridge, mentioned in the Act to which this is additional, shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as other monies raised by said town, for town charges, are assessed and collected, as well upon the estates of non-residents, as upon the polls and estates of inhabitants thereof; upon thing inconsistent herewith in the Act to which this is additional, notwithstanding. And the said town of Bangor, is hereby authorized to support and maintain said bridge over said stream, where it now is, forever, in the same manner as other Bridges, on town or county roads are, or may be supported and maintained by said town.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 17, 1826.]

AN ACT to change the names of certain Banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the several Banks, herein named, incorporated by the Legislature of this State, shall hereafter be allowed to take the names following; that is to say, the Casco Bank, the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Casco Bank; the Union Bank, the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank; the Merchants Bank, the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants Bank; the Manufacturers Bank, the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Manufacturers Bank; and the Vassalborough Bank, the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Vassalborough Bank; any thing in their several Acts of incorporation, to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 22, 1826.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act to alter the law establishing Bowdoin College."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Governor of the State of Maine, for the time being, shall, by virtue of his office, be a member of the Board of Trustees of Bowdoin College; And if, by reason of his accession, the number of Trustees shall be increased beyond twenty-five, they shall, notwithstanding such increase, remain in office until the happening of a vacancy, they shall be reduced to the number by law established.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 27, 1826.]

AN ACT to set off Nahum Corson, with his estate, from Dearborn, and annex the same to the town of Waterville.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That Nahum Corson, of Dearborn, in the County of Kennebec, with his estate, being about two hundred acres on great lot B. Two, it being the same lots he purchased of Charles Vaughan and Robert H. Gardiner, as laid down on Solomon Adams' plan, be, and hereby is, set off from said Dearborn, and annexed to the town of Waterville: Provided, said Corson shall be held to pay all taxes assessed against him, in said Dearborn, prior to the passing of this Act.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 28, 1826.]

AN ACT to regulate the Alewife Fishery in Bristol.

See, 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the town of Bristol, in the County of Lincoln, shall at their annual meeting in March or April for the choice of town officers, choose a Committee, not exceeding five, nor less than three in number, whose duty it shall be, to cause to be kept open in any river or stream passing through said town, at all places where dams are, or may be erected, for the passage of Alewives, good and sufficient sluiceways for the passage of said fish through the same; and said sluiceways shall be under such regulations, as said committee may deem proper, for the interest and benefit of said town, subject, however, at all times, to such restrictions or limitations as said town may, by their votes, in legal meeting, impose; and the committee aforesaid shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties required of them by law.

See, 2. Be it further enacted, That said sluiceways shall be kept open for the passage of the fish aforesaid, from the first day of May, to the first day of July, and from the twentieth day of August, to the last day of

September, annually, unless it may appear to the committee aforesaid, during any part of said period, that it may not be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, that said passage ways should be kept open during the whole time; in which case, it shall be lawful for said committee to allow the same to be closed at their discretion.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said town of Bristol may at their annual meeting for the choice of town officers, dispose of, or cause to be sold or disposed of, in such manner as they may deem most for their interest, the privilege of taking fish in the river and streams aforesaid, and may also establish from time to time the price at which said fish shall be sold; and said town may at the meetings aforesaid, determine upon what days, not exceeding three in each week, and within what portions of said days the aforesaid fish may be taken, and impose such restrictions and regulations as may most effectually conduce to the preservation of said fishery.

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That no person shall be allowed to take any Alewives on any other days or times than what may be allowed under the provisions of this Act, by the town of Bristol, or the committee aforesaid, under the penalty of not less than two dollars nor more than twelve dollars.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted, That no person shall hereafter erect any dam on the river aforesaid without leaving a sufficient sluice or passage way for Alewives, as provided in the first section of this Act, and to the satisfaction of the committee hereby authorized, under penalty of fifty dollars.

Sect. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said fish committee, to prosecute for all offences against the provisions of this Act, in any Court of competent jurisdiction; and all penalties or forfeitures recovered, shall ensure one half to the use of said town of Bristol, and the other half to said committee.

Sect. 7. Be it further enacted, That said committee shall in no respect be considered as trespassers in passing over the lands of individuals in any part of said town in execution of the duties of their office; and any person resisting or opposing said committee, or either of them in the performance of their duties aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars; and no person by reason of his being an inhabitant of said town of Bristol, or one of said committee, shall be disqualified from being a witness in any prosecution for offences under this Act.

Sect. 8. Be it further enacted, That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and they hereby are repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, March 4, 1826.]

#### FOREIGN.

Boston Statesman Office, June 22.

##### LATEST FROM ENGLAND—FALL OF MISSOLONGHI.

By the fast sailing brig New-York, which arrived at this port last evening in 34 days from Liverpool, we received a paper of the 17th May. By this arrival we receive the melancholy intelligence of the FALL OF MISSOLONGHI. It will be seen by the following that the account is received in an official manner, through the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, *pro tempore*—and, we fear, hardly admits of a doubt. The London paper of the 15th, remarks, that "the reception of the official accounts of the Fall of Missolonghi, have cast a gloom over the city. The Greeks seem overwhelmed by the misfortune, but they nevertheless do not yet wholly despair of the ultimate success of their valiant countrymen."

"LONDON, May 15. Accounts have been received this morning at the Colonial Office from Maj. General the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, Lord High Commissioner, *pro tem.* of the Ionian Isles, which announce that the fortress of Missolonghi was carried by assault on the night of 22d and 23d ult. (April.) It appears, that, on the 2d ult. the Turkish commanders offered terms to the inhabitants, which engaged for the safety of their lives on the surrender of the town, but these offers were peremptorily rejected. The Greek fleet under Mialius, having failed in its attempts to throw supplies into town, and the inhabitants were reduced to the utmost distress for want of provisions, the garrison resolved upon attempting to retire, and for that purpose made a sortie with 800 men, under two of the most enterprising chieftains, who were to direct their efforts against a battery on the water side, and by that means to open a way for the rest of the inhabitants. This movement, however, had been foreseen by the Turks, and so tremendous a fire was directed against the assailants, that they soon fell into confusion, and fled in all directions to the mountains for shelter. The alarm created by the repulse of this advanced body was quickly communicated to those who succeeded; they abandoned the positions which they had hitherto occupied, and threw themselves in small bodies into such defensible posts as the neighbourhood of the town presented. The Turks in the mean time availed themselves of the confusion into which the besieged were thrown by this failure, and carried by assault the fortifications which in many parts, were left defenceless."

[The above account goes on to say that the town was set on fire in several places, and the inhabitants were wholly subdued during the night. The Greeks fought with great bravery, and upwards of 3000 are said to have fallen, and only 150 were taken alive. Of the women and children, numbers destroyed themselves, but upwards of 3000 are said to have been taken prisoners by the Turks. "It does not appear that Ibrahim Pacha was wounded in this assault, as various accounts have for some time announced."]

Letters from Lisbon, Hamburg, Holland, Flanders, France, and other parts of the Continent, were received in London on the 15th May. The German, Dutch, and Flemish letters continue to give gloomy accounts of the state of commerce.

The accounts from Spain continue to state the increase of political dissatisfaction. The London paper says, "A new revolution is evidently only delayed by the presence of the French army."

According to accounts from Vienna, the Emperor of Austria had despatched Count Mempfer to Constantinople, to solicit the Grand Signor to comply with the ultimatum of Russia.

The proposition of Mr. Canning to give to ministers discretionary powers to admit Foreign Corn, not exceeding 500,000 quarters in quantity, was, after debate on the evening of the 6th, acceded to without a division.

The subject of erecting Branch Banks, in England, has been decided upon. An experiment is to be made by their establishment in Leeds, Birmingham, Gloucester, and Liverpool.

The expenses of the Duke of Devonshire's Mission to Russia is estimated at 30,000.

It is stated in the Constitution, that since the 1st of January, 2000 officers of the French Army, disgusted at the conduct of ministers, had solicited leave to retire.

#### FROM COLOMBIA.

Caracas, May 20. His Excellency Gen. Paez, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by a numerous retinue.—He was received with loud shouts of "Long live the Republic," "Long live Bolivar," & "Long live the General Paez." The troops were under arms and the bells rang merry peals. He immediately addressed a Proclamation to the inhabitants of Venezuela. He asserts, "that the people were oppressed by bad administration, and sighed for the redress of their grievances"—that "self preservation is the supreme law"—and that "our peculiar situation calls on us to arm," &c. He promises to "use the power conferred on him to protect and secure the liberty of the people, and not to oppress them."

[Before the removal of the General from office no complaints were made by him of the bad administration of the Government.]

FURTHER FROM COLOMBIA. An extraordinary session of the Congress has been called by the Vice President Santander, to adopt measures for the preservation of the public credit, and he says, "even its tranquillity and security," in consequence of the failure of Peru (which is indebted to Colombia) to obtain a loan in Europe, from which funds were expected for the payment of the interest on the foreign debt of Colombia. The proclamation of the Vice President is dated six weeks after it was reported that he had offered his resignation. No commotion had ensued at Caracas in consequence of the measures of Gen. Paez. Sir Andrew Cochrane, the new British Minister, and his suite, had arrived; and the report was contradicted that England would be represented at the Congress of Panama. Laguna letters say, the conduct of Gen. Paez, had been much exaggerated; and that he had no other object than a "Federation," Boston Centinel.

FROM MEXICO. The editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received regular files of the *Atro de la America* and the *Mercurio, Vera Cruz* papers, to the 18th ult. inclusive, which furnish some interesting items.

A conspiracy was formed on board the frigate Congress, for the purpose of carrying her to Manilla, but it was fortunately discovered in time and suppressed. Much suspicion is attached to the agent from France, who recently arrived in a French frigate and went up into the city of Mexico. It appears that they is a want of formality in the powers given by the French government to this agent. It is stated that he received his authority to act from Admiral Duperre, and not from the Ministry.

The editor of the Astro, publishes a short extract from the last letters received from the city of Mexico, under date of the 10th, in which his correspondent says—"We have nothing new here, except the fall of the escutcheons, the arms of the counts, marquises, &c. agreeably to the new law—and the magnanimous resolution of both houses, that no commerce will be held with any Power that does not recognize the Independence of the Country, and that nothing will be given to Spain, as an indemnification or recompence, for the acknowledgment of the Independence of Mexico."

"The person shall be declared a traitor and capitally punished, who shall promote different ideas, and no office whatever shall exempt the individual from the infliction of the penalty. In the Chamber of Deputies 14 members were in favour of these measures, and in the Senate the vote was unanimous, with the exception of two members who saved their vote."

A notice from the Consulate of the United States for Vera Cruz and Alvarado, appears in the *Vera Cruz* papers, requiring masters of American ships of war and merchantmen, not to receive passengers on board, without the sanction of the commandants of the respective ports.

N. Y. Statement.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### EAGLE BANK.

The Committee appointed on the joint resolution to inquire into the state of the Eagle and Derby Banks, report in part:

That they have attended to the duties assigned them, and having examined the books of the Eagle Bank, and the officers, and persons connected with said Bank, find that George Hoadly, Esq., the President of the Institution, was employed as Cashier of said Bank from its commencement, until the year 1817, when, on the resignation of the Hon. Simon Baldwin, he was elected President. From that period, the President was permitted to be the sole manager of the institution. His funds were placed entirely under his control and disposal. No rules were prescribed by the Board of Directors regulating the mode of transacting the business of the institution or requiring its officers to bring their doings under the review of the Board during the aforesaid time. The President had not only in his hand the entire control of the concerns of the Bank, but had by accumulation of proxies, the power of appointing the Directors. In the successive changes of the Board, no examination was made into the state and condition of the Bank. The funds of the institution were employed in speculations and adventures unknown to the Directors and Stockholders, and entirely unconnected with, and remote from, the business of Banking. Loans were made in various forms, and to a great extent, which were not communicated to the Directors, and in some instances by arrangement, not the communicated.—In this course of management individuals obtained without the forms of security, and for various purposes, funds of the Bank, exceeding the capital, and to supply the exigencies created thereby. Agents were employed, in whose hands the bills of the Bank were placed to give them forced circulation, and by that means to sustain the operations of the Bank.

These operations were not recorded in the regular books of the Bank, but vested in loose paper in the custody of the President and in a book, in which the initial letters of the names of the Agents were entered, and figures containing the amount, by him received. The statements annually rendered to the Legislature have been calculated to mislead rather than to afford any information on which the public could safely rely in relation to the true state of the Bank. In one instance £20,000 dollars, issued upon the check of the President, for the payment of Mr. Dexter, Henry C. Rossiter, the Messrs. Ihssales, and other memorandums of indebtedness not included in the reported amount of circulation, making an error in the statement of the aforesaid sum, of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars!

In the course of the last spring other and further expedients were adopted by the President to assist his operations. Without the order of consultation with the Board of Directors, a new post-note plate was procured, and notes in that form payable on different times were placed in the hands of an individual to an alarming amount and without the precautions of security, to obtain by negotiations, the funds necessary to relieve the increasing pressure on the Bank.

Those notes were not entered regularly into the books of the Bank, and not known otherwise than casually, to the Board. The consequence of such expedients were in a few months developed. The inability of the institution to redeem its note brought to an end its operations as a Bank in September last, and the distress in which the creditors were involved, and the great body of Stockholders who cannot be supposed to have any agency in the management, is

too deep and too extensive to require to be stated by the Committee. As the conduct of the principal officer and others connected with its affairs, is to become the matter of legal investigation, the Committee deem it their duty to forbear the invidious remarks that the disclosures would otherwise have demanded. They therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying bill as a public act.

Per order of the Committee,

NATHAN JOHNSON, Chairman.

General Assembly, New-Haven, May, 1826.

RONBERY DISCOVERED. In February last, as Mr. Gorham Brooks, a respectable young gentleman of the state of Massachusetts, and son of the late Governor of that State, was passing through Philadelphia, on his way to the South, a package of money containing upwards of \$1700 was put into his care, to be brought on to Baltimore, and delivered to the Messrs. Cohens and Brothers; on his arrival at Elkhorn, his trunk was stolen from him, containing the money belonging to the Messrs. Cohens, and three hundred and twenty dollars of his own, together with his clothes and some trinkets. There were no circumstances connected with the robbery, which fixed suspicion on any one, but each of the notes belonging to the Messrs. Cohens was stamped "9th February." A few days since a merchant in the neighbourhood where the robbery was committed, enclosed to a merchant in this city some of the identical money—the circumstance of its being stamped, caused it to be immediately recognised, and Mr. Thomas Ross, one of our active police officers, was immediately despatched to ferret out the felons. The gentleman who had remitted the money from Elkhorn to this city, upon being questioned from whom he received it, very promptly directed Mr. Ross to the residence of the parties; the house was searched, and \$1000 of Mr. Cohen's money, together with few articles of Mr. Brooks' clothing, and a breast pin worth \$100 was found concealed therein. The parties who were free negroes, were taken into custody and are now safely lodged in the Cecil County gaol to await their trial. Mr. Ross returned here yesterday morning with the money. *Baltimore Chronicle.*

Norfolk, June 14. CAPT. COOK, of the schooner Vesta, arrived at this port, yesterday, in 8 days from St. George's, Bermuda, informs that on the 8th inst. in lat. 35 26, lon. 69, he was boarded by a boat, having an officer, (supposed to be the captain,) coxswain and six men, (one of whom appeared to be an American,) armed with muskets, pistols, cutlasses and knives. This boat proceeded from a Spanish brig of war of 250 to 300 tons, then about 4 miles off, which upon the Vesta heaving in sight, fired a gun to bring her to, and immediately after despatched her boat to board her. These freebooters robbed the Vesta of nearly all her provisions, clothing, books, a barrel of lemons, a new hawser of about 90 fathoms, oars, and several other articles. They said they were 35 days from Cadiz, but would not tell where bound. From there being some corn and bread in the bottom of the boat, Capt. Cook supposed that they had been committing depredations on some other vessel a short time previous.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) June 6. BEAUCHAMP. Little is talked of but about Beauchamp and his wife. The latter is represented as being a woman of great intellectual powers; and whose private conduct has long put public opinion at defiance. It is added, she had the most commanding influence over her husband, who is quite a young man, (about three and twenty.) It appears highly probable, that Beauchamp committed the murder on Col. Sharpe solely on account of the alleged conduct of the deceased towards Mrs. B. before she became his wife. Whether she instigated the murderer or does not appear. It is certain, that Beauchamp thought under sentence of death, on hearing of the acquittal of his wife, embraced her with the utmost joy and satisfaction in open court. Having confessed the murder, he offered to show where he had buried the instrument with which he committed it, and being taken out of jail for the purpose, he proceeded to the spot, where it was found.—It was a small old-fashioned butcher knife, ground sharp on both edges an inch or two from the point.

WARNING TO BOYS ABOUT CLIMBING TREES.—A serious circumstance took place in Duxbury, on the 11th

## THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1826.

**THE WEATHER.** On Saturday afternoon and evening we had a most plentiful rain; and on Monday afternoon, we were again blest with very copious showers. The earth, which a few days previous wore a sickly and gloomy aspect, now appears dressed in lovely green.—Vegetation springs to life, and all nature seems now revived and smiling in thankfulness to the All-wise Parent for his goodness and mercy displayed towards man and beast.

**MASONIC FESTIVAL.** We had the pleasure of attending the celebration of the Anniversary Festival of St. John the Baptist, by Oriental Star Lodge, at Jay, on the 24th instant. Upwards of seventy members of the masonic fraternity assembled to partake of the pleasures and festivities of the day. We have never witnessed a more interesting display of good and liberal feelings on 'any similar occasion. Not a murmur or thought of dissatisfaction or discontent disturbed that joyous festival. To behold so many respectable men, who honestly and sincerely entertain sentiments upon subjects both political and religious—widely different—levelling and burying those differences in the dust, and embracing each other as brethren of the same great family, who are bound "to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns," and all unitedly worshipping the same Great Architect of the universe, must have delighted every unprejudiced spectator. We will notice another spectacle which must have made every heart beat with joy—A numerous train of ladies—the wives and daughters and particular friends of the fraternity, joining the procession, marching to the house of worship, observing the most respectful order and decorum, listening to the voice that addressed them with profound attention and perfect silence, thereby testifying in a language that speaks louder than words, that they honour an Institution which is bound by the strongest ties, to protect, support, relieve and comfort them through the various trials and distresses of a transitory life.

Brothers Cornelius Holland, Davis Washburn, Moses Stone and Samuel Small, were the Committee of arrangements; and it may be said without flattery or ostentation that they discharged their several duties with honour to themselves and satisfaction to the Craft.—The procession was under the direction and superintendance of Br. James Starr, Jr. who acted as Marshal of the day. His known qualifications and ability for such a situation, insured all that he would be prompt to perform all that was necessary to give respectability to the appearance of the Fraternity.—We would not however omit to mention that we were highly indebted to the distinguished ability with which the R. W. Brother Revél Washburn, *District Deputy Grand Master*, who presided on the occasion, discharged the duties of that laborious part; and we must say, that we were most highly gratified in witnessing his readiness to give every necessary direction for the arrangement, good order and government of the Craft while at labour or refreshment.

The services at the meeting-house were as follows:—Introductory prayer by Brother Moses Stone. His performance was strikingly pertinent and impressive. He was blessed with an unusual degree of freedom, and the Invisible Spirit seemed to indite his petitions and give him utterance.—Brother Russell Streeter, of Portland, delivered an excellent and highly satisfactory Address, which we expect will be published, and for this reason we forbear to give any particular outline of it; and more especially as we should not be able to do him justice, if we made the attempt.—Brother George Bates closed the meeting in that forcible and appropriate style of supplication, peculiar to himself. A thousand hearts united with him in supplicating the blessings which he asked at the throne of mercy. The services before mentioned were interspersed with well selected and appropriate music, both vocal and instrumental.

When the public services were closed, the Lodge was conducted by the Marshal to a neatly decorated bower, erected for the occasion, where the Brethren partook of a first-rate dinner, prepared by Brothers Small and Noyes, who served it up to the satisfaction of every participant. And the ladies were conducted to the dwelling-house of Br. Small where Mrs. Small entertained them in a manner highly creditable to herself and acceptable to the company.

After the cloth was removed, at the bower, a great number of toasts were drunk. We regret that we could not distinctly hear those which came from the south end of the table, and that we have not been able to learn the sentiments which they contained. We recollect the following:

By Br. R. Washburn, D. D. G. M.: *The Memory of him in honour of whom we have this day assembled*—While we endeavor to imitate his virtuous example, may we never disregard the voice which is still crying, "make your paths straight."

By Br. STREETER, Orator of the day: *The Oriental Star Lodge*—Reflecting the rays of the Masonic Virtues and Christian graces, may it shine forth as a Star of uncommon magnitude, in the constellation of Lodges in Maine.

By Br. W. Snow: *The Institution of Masonry*—As it embraces the wants and necessities of the poor and oppressed of every clime under the canopy of Heaven—so, like the evening winds of Eden, and the still small voice of Hob, may its march be triumphant, until equal rights shall be established in all the earth.

By Br. G. Bates: *The beautiful and lovely fair of our country*—Whose virtues and captivating charms claim the esteem of every free and accepted Mason—may they never be left to wander in the

mazes of a lonesome calabacy; but, like the birds of paradise, be favored with mates, who will lead them to the peaceful bower of cotubial felicity.

By Br. D. WASHBURN: *The Principles of Masonry*—Conceived in holiness, begotten in perfection, and brought forth in the righteousness of St. John the Baptist.

By Br. BRADFORD: A bumper to the widow's son.

By Br. R. GOODENOOW: *Masons who abuse their wives*—May they be served as St. Austin served the Devil.

By Br. C. HOLLAND: *The Moral Precepts of Free Masonry*—May they ever adorn the lives and conversation of every member of this ancient and honorable institution.

By Br. S. WATERS: *The three Grand Master Builders of the Temple*—Names dear to every Mason.

By Br. S. MORRISON: *Our Friends who are not Masons*—May they always have a place in our affections and esteem.

By Br. A. BARTON: *The Memory of our departed Brethren*.

A VOLUNTEER: *Masons' wives who quarrel with their husbands*—May we ever remember them in pity, and always be charitable towards the weaker vessel.

By Br. F. F. HAYNES: *Our Domestic Foes and Foreign Oppressors of Free Masonry*—May Ignorance, Tyranny and Superstition soon be exterminated by the radiant beams of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

By Br. STREETER, Orator of the day: *The Members of different Lodges here convened*—By uniting the beams of morality and benevolence with the radiance of Oriental Star Lodge, may their collected effulgence appear, as the unclouded light of the Sun at high twelve, which is the bloom and beauty of the day.

The following was given by Br. T. CHASE, Jr. after the Orator had retired: *The Orator of the day*—bright Star in the constellation of Masonry.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir—As you are in the habit of reporting to your readers the most interesting proceedings of the several Courts held in this County, I presume it may be agreeable to you to receive and communicate the intelligence contained in the following statement, in relation to an important measure of the Court of Sessions during its recent session.—The great exposure to fire of our Court-House, the several instances of its imminent danger from fires having caught the wood work on the outside and interior, and the faults in its construction having caused general alarm and considerable complaint, the attention of the Court was called to making provision against the existing and apprehended evils.—The law of the State, leaving no discretionary power to the Court, requires it to provide a fire-proof building, with separate fire-proof rooms for the safe keeping of the papers deposited in the several offices of the Register of Deeds, Register of Probate, and Clerk of the Judicial Courts. The immense value of those papers and the extensive and incalculably important consequences which would result from their loss, induced an inquiry into the subject, and the Court appointed a numerous Committee to examine the state of the Court-House, and to report what repairs and improvements were necessary and what amount of expense would accrue from making them. The Committee thus appointed in the discharge of this duty was led to the conclusion, that the expense of placing the House in the condition required by law, would be greater than that of erecting a small fire-proof building, in which the records, deeds and other public documents of the County may be deposited and the business of the public offices be transacted. It therefore recommended the erection of such a building in connection with some repairs of the Court-House and an enlargement of its principal room. On considering the propriety of adopting this report the Court, having referred to the requisitions of law, to the finances of the County; now having a large surplus of fund, and the vital injury to our rights and interests threatened by the danger and the destruction of all our record proofs, decided in favor of the report. Yours, &c.

THE JUBILEE. The Committee of arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing 4th of July, in Washington, have invited the surviving Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the Ex-Presidents of the United States, to honor that city with their presence on that occasion. Judge ANDERSON has consented to read the Declaration, and WALTER JONES, Esq. to pronounce the Oration. We hope the health of the venerable Sages and Patriots will enable them to accept the invitation.—B. Cent.

THE MEADVILLE, (Penn.) Journal of the 8th inst. says—Nature appears in her best attire. We have been recently favoured with copious showers of rain—the earth has been completely saturated—our streams have swollen. At no season, during the last 20 years, have we witnessed a more cheering or a more promising appearance of abundance.

TO FRIENDS AND CORRESPONDENTS. We have received communication from "Regdum," which suits us very well; but we dare not publish it, lest the Doctor should give us a portion we should not like to swallow.

Several articles prepared for this paper have unavoidably been omitted—they will appear in our next.

### MARRIED,

In Limerick, by T. Chase Jr. Esq. Mr. John Fuller, Jr. to Ms. Lura Livermore. By Rev. Jonas Weston. Mr. Sylvanus B. Stevens, to Mrs. Rebecca P. Lyford.

### DIED,

In New-Haven, (Conn.) Rev. JEDIDIAT MORSE, D.D. LL.D. A.A.S. author of Morse's Geography, and several other works, aged 65 years.

### TO BE DRAWN THIS DAY!

THE first Class of the Sullivan Bridge Lottery will be drawn in Portland, (C.) This Afternoon. A few chances for Fortunes may yet be had at the Oxford Bookstore.

June 29.

## G. C. LYFORD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Paris and vicinity, that he now occupies a Store in Middle-street, near the BANK of PORTLAND, where he has for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

### EUROPEAN, INDIA & AMERICAN GOODS.

#### AMONG WHICH ARE

Blue, Black, Olive, Claret, Drab, & Mix'd BROAD-CLOTHS.—Blue, Black, Mixed, and Fancy colored CASSIMERES.—Black LASTINGS.—Black & Drab DENMARK SATINS.—Black CIRCASSIANS.—LAFAYETTE STRIPES.—Striped JEANS.—Black Twilled BOMBAZETTS.—White JEANS and DRILLINGS.—CASSINETS and SATTINETTES, for Gentlemen's wear.—Valentia, Toilinet, Marseilles and Black Silk VESTINGS.—3-4 & 5-4 London jet black BOMBAZINES.—Black & colored CANTON CRAPES.—Black & colored CRAPE DRESSES.—Grecian SILK DRESSES.—Black, colored & shaded GRAS DE NAPLES SILKS.—Striped & Plaid SILKS.—Black & colored LEVANTINES.—Black LUSTHINGS and SARSNETTS.—Blue, Pink, & White STRINGS.—Fancy SILK, Gauze, & Barage HANDKERCHIEFS.—Elegant BAPTISTE SCARFS.—White and Crimson Raw SILK MANTLES, very low.—Valentia MANTLES and SHAWLS.—White, spotted, check'd, and striped CRAVATS.—Brown and Black LINENS.—Irish LINENS and LONG LAWNS.—8-4, 9-4 LINEN DAMASKS.—Plaid TABLE CLOTHS.—RUSSIA DIAPERS.—UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.—Paper and Bonestick FANS.—Sewing SILKS.—TWIST.—BUTTONS, &c. &c. &c.

#### ALSO

Brown and Bleach'd Common SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.—Fine and Superfine Sea Island SHIRTINGS.—GINGHAMS, STRIPES & CHECKS.—30 PIECES BEDTICKINGS from 17 cents to 37 1-2 cents per yard.—First Quality WARP YARNS.—KNITTING & SEWING COTTONS, &c. &c.

#### LIKewise

Received this week, One Case more Elegant BOLIVAR & GYPSEY LEGHORN BONNETS,

which, together with those before on hand, comprise the best assortment of LEGHORNS ever before offered in this town.

N. B.—As nearly all of the above Goods are very recently purchased and very many of them at Auction, they are offered at extremely low prices for Cash.

PORTLAND, JUNE 22, 1826.

isep6w 104

### LOST,

ABOUT two weeks since, 2 CHAISE CUSHIONS, A of a Drab colour. The Finder shall be rewarded by leaving them with ASA ROBINSON.

Paris, June 29. 104

### RYE! RYE!!

FOR SALE by the subscriber, a quantity J of good RYE—CHEAP. ASA BARTON, Agent. June 29.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of O. N. W. ROBINSON, in Bethel, in said County, on SATURDAY the twenty-ninth day of JULY next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest which LONGLEY ROGERS has by virtue of a lease from ORIS GROVER, for the term of five years, (one year of which has expired,) in and to a certain BRICK YARD, situated on the Farm of the said Grover, in said Bethel, with the use of all the Clay on said Farm, and the privilege of ingress and egress, for the purpose of improving and working the same. SILVANUS TWITCHELL, Dep. Sheriff. Bethel, June 26th, 1826. 104

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of O. N. W. ROBINSON, in Bethel, in said County, on SATURDAY the twenty-ninth day of JULY, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest which GEORGE W. CALTON has in and to the Numbered fifty acres of LAND, being the south half of the Lot numbered twenty-eight in the third range of lots in said Bethel.—The said land is subject to a mortgage to Oris Grover and JENADAN GROVER, Jr. for the payment of the principal sum of about twenty-five dollars and the interest thereon for about two years. SILVANUS TWITCHELL, Dep. Sheriff. Bethel, June 26th, 1826. 104

### To the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Oxford.

THE subscriber, Administrator de bonis non, on the Estate of LUTHER PRATT, late of Paris, in said County, on the 14th day of October, 1823, amounted to the sum of four hundred seventy dollars and twenty-five cents—that at a Probate Court held for said County, on the 24th day of January, 1826, your Petitioner was licensed to sell and convey so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as would produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.—Said Administrator further represents, that the interest on the amount of claims as reported as aforesaid, is not sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased—that the claims against said Estate, as reported by the Commissioners, at a Probate Court held for said County, on the 14th day of October, 1823, amounted to the sum of four hundred seventy dollars and twenty-five cents—that at a Probate Court held for said County, on the 24th day of January, 1826, your Petitioner was licensed to sell and convey so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as would produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

ORDERED—That the Petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Oxford Observer*, printed in Paris, in said County, and in the *Columbian Sentinel*, printed in Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said County, on the fourteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock A. M. and shew cause; if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of said Court.

A true Copy: Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

ON the Petition of REBECCA P. LYFORD, Administrator of the estate of FRANCIS LYFORD, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts of which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

ORDERED—That the Petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Oxford Observer*, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said County, on the fourteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock A. M. and shew cause; if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy: Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

JOSEPH SOULE, of Hartford, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of ELIJAH SOULE, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton, in said County, on the fourteenth day of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy: Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

STEPHEN HOLT, Administrator on the estate of ASA HOLT, late of Weld, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said County, on the thirteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy: Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

## POETRY.

From Poult's American Daily Advertiser.

**INVOCATION TO RAIN.—FROM THE GERMAN.**

Descend, descend, O shower!

Thy liquid treasures o'er the meadows pour,

And raise each drooping flower.

Yon trees that late, in blooming pride,  
Adorned the lowly valley's side,  
Thy moistening aid implore;

Yon bower, round which the woodbine gay  
Its foliage twines in graceful play,

Dejected droops, and seems to say,

Descend, descend, O shower!

Oh let not then the woodbine fade,  
But quickly grant thy fostering aid,  
And thy reviving power;

To every plant thy care extend,

And haste, in pleasurable streams descend,

Oh balmey shower!

You herds that deck the mountain's brow,  
And those that range the plain below,

Alike thy aid implore;

Enfeebled by the noontide ray,

O'er hill and dale they drooping stray,

And heaven-ward turn the languid eye,

That asks for thee, O shower!

Oh let not nature plead in vain,  
Let not the flower that decks the plain

In vain thy aid implore;

But haste, thy pearly treasures bring,

Revive the herds, restore the spring,

O'er earth her emerald mantle fling;

And soft descend, O shower!

While Health, by smiling Plenty crowned,  
Shall scatter all her roses round,

And hail thy genial power.

### CONFIDENCE AND CREDIT.

The day was dark, the markets dull,  
The 'Change was thin, *Gazettes* were full,  
And half the town was breaking;

The counter-sign of *Cash* was "Stop!"

*Bankers* and *Bankrupts* shut up shop,

And honest hearts were aching.

When near the *Bench*, my fancy 'spied  
A faded form, with hasty stride,  
Beneath grief's burthen stooping;

Her name was *Credit*, and she said,

Her father, *Trade*, was lately dead;

Her mother, *Commerce*, drooping.

The smile that she was wont to wear,  
Was wither'd by the hand of care,

Her eyes had lost their lustre;

Her character was gone, she said,

For basely she had been betray'd,

And nobody would trust her.

That honest *Industry* had tried  
To gain fair *Credit* for his bride,  
And found the la'y willing,  
But al! a *Fortune-hunter* came

And *SPECULATION* was his name,

A *Rake* not worth a shilling!

The villain was on mischief bent,  
He gain'd both Dad and Mam's consent,

And then poor *Credit* smarted;

He flinch'd her fortune and her fame—

He fix'd a blot upon her name,

And left her broken-hearted.

When thus poor *Credit* seem'd to sigh,  
Her cousin, *Confidence*, came by,

(Methinks he must be clever!)

For, when he whisper'd in her ear,

She check'd the sigh, she dried the tear,

And smiled as sweet as ever!

### THE OLYO.

From the New-England Galaxy.

**TO SQUIRE JO STRICKLAND,  
at the Boul's hed, Nu-Yawk.**

Bawstun Jewn the sitheth.

Deer bruthur jo,  
I now take my pen in hand to rite a fu linz toe lett  
yu no i cu in gud lu'h by the blesin of God and  
hep these fu linz will finde yu injoyin the sain bles-  
s. I kum from Varmount a bov leva days ago a  
purpose to be leat at lekshun on se sun av the kay-  
pers that we yewstle here un tel on afor yu wen tu  
Yawk. I thaut i kocaud doo bettar with that mun-  
ny yu seat me bi rukle Bena so i taked up little  
peg, the gro major inter the waggan—muther, pout  
up 3 cleve haedgerhorns and shurts and jonnekaue  
enuff to stough i y' home with twice a da if it had  
but as big as a hause—stuzen Ilezkire kum with  
me. We got to leouston the nite alear the fus lek-  
shur and a turul naverce place tis—that let me tel  
yu, thow i spose it aint quight ekval to Nuyawk.  
The last thing we did when we got hear was to poot  
upp Peg an the waggan at a barn which had a sine  
on kawled the city statelf or theas tellers are so dard  
afeard that phox wont no that Boston is that  
tha poot it unter haft the shop an stours. Kneket we  
went in a Holt Ell and took lojins where we hav a  
bedrum tu ourselves. I was poor plagy tird a ridin  
and astur kawlin for a glas o jin todder we went tu  
bed without eatin no uthar super than sum or kum  
a henkeop and didnt walk til tha fird the kumann  
next mornin about daltie.

We went awl over the komman afor breckfust  
and sart that we went untr the stat-hous which  
stans on a beutiful hill thow the mare and awlid  
man hav dug the sile out away that i gess it tumb-  
ble down wut a these daze and make a pitty dard-  
ratlin or brix an windflurgs. I went inter the gall-  
ree on the jineral koat about minur klok—there  
was a pasel ov men thare that cum from the country  
as reprezenturives tha awl sat on wooden beutles  
with bax too um but wun he was in a grate char-  
aile awl the rest so that he look like um awl swite  
in the face. Tha sed he went in the nite afor  
for feare sumbodie else wood git into it, and stade thare  
all nite and had his breckfust sent him. Ovur the  
windur on wun sile o the room there's a fish which  
a felur sed had hung hear 30 years. I assd him  
what twas pool thare for, and he sed bekaws twas a  
thayly animal and emburkable on the jineral kerte  
—twas as bigg as the sammon that unkle Ben se thia  
useful ketsch in Quummefick river afor tha maid-  
dans akras il to turn the waurter inter the kurnaz.  
Tha maid a grate fuss about wun thing and anothar  
till the guvenur cum in and mail um awl swite to  
sunthig but i kocaud here what twas. Artur a  
white tha awl went auf tu meetu to here a sammon  
but i didnt go with um, for ide ruther tak another trip  
or ter the komman, amung the tents, where i plade  
props at a sent a thre—ast fust i low 5 or sixte cents,  
till i see how twas, and then i wun 2 dollar. Wun  
o the sellur sed i elcted but all the rest sed i plade  
fare, and the sellur syoor hebe be darid if heode pla  
rops with anothar chap from varmount if he nu it.  
I let haft slude afore nite a drinkin whiskey-punche-  
but i wortk twife so bad as kuza Hez—he drinkt egg-

nagg and got so groggy that he kast up his akkowniz  
with a witness. I went in the evenin tu the Sun-  
cuse whare i swet lik reign and was jam'd up aginst  
a pillow till i warnt thicker a Jonnykail. The last  
thing i see thare was 2 phellur cum unter the staige  
and sung that yu rote to mee yu was larun  
uy them oppore singurz at Yawk about

Sich a bootee i du gro  
Sich a bootee i du gro

and the soax all last as if thade split thare sides opn.  
Wun chap wawked all round the wring on iz handz  
and iz legs stikin up—A boy got enter a hoss and  
another chap tide him up in a bagg and that tuther  
tellur that wawked in on his hanz got on behynd him  
and rid on a joul gallup 3 or 4 tymze, and the boy  
pood awf the bagg and warnt a boy then but was a gal—  
and then tha all last agin as if thade post the bold  
hous down. Afterwardz a lott o um jumpnt enter a  
hoss that stode as still as a poast awl the whyle, and  
sum o um turnt heals ovur hod and hed ovur heals  
till i thawt it woud plage um a littel to tel which  
eend o thare boddies had brauze in em. Tha kut  
moar than 50 milyan uthur kapurs till mi hed turnd  
round like a top ony tu look at um.

I haint time tu tell yu a kwarter ov what i've seen  
and dun sense i've ben hear bekawz the male goze  
away pity sone. But i must tell yu a littel about  
what tha did yusturda. I rather gess that artillige  
lechun in Baustun beets the kuroul scelebrashun in  
Yawk-stat—it's a hare slicker than enny muster i ev-  
er see sense i was borne. Sich a tremendeous gang  
ov peole ov all eawtz and sizes and kollerz yude think  
ef yu ware tu sea um the dia or judgment was a  
cum-mis as shure as wraize—I plade propz agin and wun  
soarfeet dollarz and went ryte to Brautzell lotterie  
offices and bawt 2 titkis—soze ya cu i-miezu to trigh  
mi luk an sea of i karnt tutch a pries as well as yu.  
The ninghant und onnurble artilcrey got thru thare  
biznes about sun-doun and went auf tu ete up what  
tha left ov thare dinner and the went a gina toda at  
levu klok to ete the wrest out that warnt eis lass  
nite. I sposz that wont eis onna moar afder indepen-  
dunce. He rigat tu yu agin and lett yu no what i  
mein tu du with the munna that mi titkis drorz when  
tha kum out—Ivo sum knowshun or sellin peg and  
the wagon at ocsun and goin inter a stoar of i thout  
glouzys unkle Ben woodbit be apt to skolde about it  
Soz know mowter at prezunt from yewer luvin  
bruther til deli. SAM STRICKLAND.

Poscrip—ide like tu furgot tu tell yu that im-  
kwite in favr with the representatyves that liv at  
the Holt L where i liv. Wun ov um sex eis i sta hear  
a weak or a month i shoud be kwite a dandee. Tha  
air a ternal kufe sett ov chaps two sum or um and  
as sharpe as a steal trapp and as tis as a green pig-  
nut. Wun ov um went tu a barbours yesterdaigh tu  
be shaved and wornt to mark a bargin with the  
barbours tu git shaved at a diskownt bekawz he was  
in the jineral heart, and he awfrod the barbours nine-  
pence a weak to be shaved 3 tymze which he sed  
waz a 3d diskownt from fore pence a time—but the  
barbours nu beter than tu shaine a man with a fais as  
bigg as a fool moon, and a baird as stiph as wakes-  
teeth for only 4 sense. If i dror a good prize i meen  
tu cum and sea yu at the bool's hed. Doo right too  
mea by the nekst male that kumz and lett me no  
how yu git on and ef yu air a goin tu bee marriide  
sone bekawz ef yu air he kum tu sea yu whether  
i dror a pries or knott. S. S.

### NATIONAL CONTRASTS.

In a noisy mob two handsome young women, who  
were very much alarmed, threw themselves into the  
arms of two gentlemen standing near, for safety: one  
of the gentlemen, an Irishman, immediately gave her  
who had flown to him for protection, a hearty em-  
brace, by way, as he said, of encouraging the poor  
creature. The other, an Englishman, immediately  
put his hands in his pockets to guard them.

Two officers observing a fine girl in a milliner's  
shop, the one an Irishman, proposed to go in and buy  
a watch ribbon, in order to get a nearer view. "Hoot-  
man, there's nae occasion to waste siller, let us gang  
in and speer if she can give us two sarpenes for a shil-  
ling."

It is notorious, that in one of the Duke of Marl-  
borough's battles the Irish brigades on advancing to  
the charge, threw away their knapsacks, and every thing  
that tended to encumber them, all which were care-  
fully picked up by a Scotch regiment that followed  
to support them.

It was a saying of the old Lord Tyrawley, at a per-  
iod when the contests between nations were decided  
by much smaller numbers than the immense masses  
which have taken the field of late years, that to con-  
stitute ten thousand fasting Scotchmen, ten thousand  
Irishmen after a hearty dinner, and ten thousand  
Frenchmen who have just swallowed their second bottle.

NEBONNE, THE MISER. Nebonne, who was a mis-  
ser, had such an aversion to the word gree, that it had  
nearly caused him a serious misfortune. His horse  
stumbling threw him into a ditch, and his servant  
wishing to assist him, said, "Sir, give me your hand!"  
This expression totally disconcerted Nebonne. "Give  
what?" said he. The servant felt his mistake.—  
"I give you my hand!" extending it as he  
spoke. "Oh, certainly!" said his master, and he  
was soon extricated; but if the man had not altered  
the form of his expression, the miser would have re-  
mained in the ditch.

An English lady, being upon her death bed, desired  
to see her husband; and, after having roused his curi-  
osity by a detail of her past sufferings from him, she  
conjured him to pardon her, in her last moments, an  
offence which she had committed against him. The  
husband having assured her of an ample forgiveness  
of every thing, she confessed that she had been guilty  
of infidelity to his bed. "Well," replied the husband,  
"I expect the same forgiveness from you which  
you have received from me." This the lady promised  
in the sincerity of her heart. "Then," added the  
husband, "having discovered the infidelity you have  
just now acknowledged to me, I poisoned you—and  
this is the cause that you are now dying."

ASA BARTON, AGENT.

ASA just received and for sale, Good COTTON  
at 16 cents per lb.

Also—Tea; Coffee; Ginger; Pepper; Allspice;  
Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Starch, &c.  
Lakewort—a fresh supply of—  
Spice Bitters—Lee's Pills—Dean's Rheumatic Pills  
—Thompson's Eye Water—Opodelco—British Oil—  
Anderson's Cough Drops—Dort, Rel's Botanical  
Drops—Dort, Rel's Aromatic Pills—Brown's Drops  
for Fits—La Grange's Ointment for the cure of the  
Salt Rheum—Itch Ointment—Camphor—Picra, &c.  
June 29.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore,  
THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE of Lord Byron  
—THE FORESTERS, by the Author of *Lights and  
Shadows of Scottish Life*—TRACTS, on moral and reli-  
gious subjects, published by the Religious Tract Society  
in England—FARMERS' GUIDE—FARMERS'  
MASCAL—HISTORY of the United States, &c. &c.—  
at a great discount.

Also—THE YOUNG LADIES' ACCIDENCE, which is  
thought by some to be a better treatise on Grammar,  
for young beginners than Murray's *Abridgment*.

## WOOL CARDING, and CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Public-  
lic, that he has taken the *FULLING MILL*  
and *CARDING MACHINES*, owned by Col. H. R.  
Parsons, at the South Village in Paris, where he in-  
tends carrying on

### CARDING WOOL & DRESSING CLOTH

A liberal Credit will be given, and all kinds of  
Country Produce, Wool, or Woollen Clothes will be  
taken in payment, and upon as good terms as can be  
done in the country.

He flatters himself that by the engagement of ex-  
perienced workmen, and having followed the busi-  
ness himself for 9 years, he shall be entitled to a  
share of public patronage.

Also—Wants to purchase from One to Two  
Thousand Yards of FLANNEL CLOTH, made of com-  
mon Wool, spun from 4 to 5 skeins to the pound, well  
made for Fulling—for which Cash will be paid.

DANIEL PARSONS.

Paris, May, 1826.

I, the subscriber, hereby certify, that I have assisted  
in the repairs of the above *Carding Machines*, and  
it is my opinion that they are in order to make as  
good Rorls as any in the State.

99 6w LEWIS COLE.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform and in-  
vite his Customers and the public, that he still  
calculates to carry on the *Cloth Dressing Business* at  
his former Stand, at Biscor's FALLS, so called—and  
has engaged Samuel Stowell as a workman, whom he  
has employed for two years past, and is well known  
amongst his customers to be one of the best Clothiers  
in the country.

He therefore calculates to dress  
Cloth as cheap as any one in the State—and he war-  
rants to give as good satisfaction.—All damages fully  
paid.

Business will be despatched at short notice if  
can be possible. ALDEN FULLER.

Paris, June 15, 1826.

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